October 11, 1775. NUMB. 2442.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BY THE HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of Pennſylvania, and counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that, on the ſixteenth day of laſt month, a certain John Faughnar was robbed and inhumanly murdered, on the highway, near the Red Lyon, in Uwchland townſhip, in Cheſter county. And whereas a certain Fleming Elliot ſtands charged on oath with the perpetration of the ſaid robbery and murder, and it is neceſſary for the ſafety and well being of his Majeſty's ſubjects, that the authors of ſuch atrocious and inhuman crimes ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby ſtrictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other officers, as well as all other his Majeſty's Subjects within this province, to make diligent ſearch and inquiry after the ſaid Fleming Elliot, and to uſe all poſſible means for apprehending and ſecuring him, that he may be proceeded againſt according to law. And I do hereby promiſe and engage that the public reward of FIFTY POUNDS ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Fleming Elliot, in one of his Majeſty's goals of this province, ſo that he be proſecuted to conviction.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid province, at Philadelphia, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and in the fifteenth year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

By his Honour's Command, JOHN PENN.
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N. B. The above named Fleming Elliot is deſcribed to be about five feet ten or eleven inches high, with dark hair, a long full viſage, a ſmall beard, and a fair complexion. He wore a cocked hat, white ſhirt and trowſers, and a light coloured waiſtcoat without ſleeves, and had with him a ſmall knapſack with clothes, tied with blue or green binding.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS LAKE, in Second-ſtreet, near the New-market, for CASH only,

A PARCEL of Jamaica RUM, remarkably ſtrong, and would anſwer to be reduced; Muſcovado Sugar, in Hogſheads, Tierces, and Barrels; likewiſe a Parcel of Windward-Iſland Rum, very ſtout; Mahogany, of moſt Dimenſions; Log-wood, &c. *October* 11, 1775. 6 W.

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, on Friday, the 27th day of this inſtant October, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or parcels of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, one of them adjoining Thomas Paſchall's land, and contains about ten acres; and the other of them adjoining the abovementioned lot, land of Joſeph Lee's, and the late John Marſhall's land, and contains twenty acres; late the real eſtate of Thomas Muſgrove, late of the ſaid townſhip, deceaſed. LYDIA MUSGROVE, JONAS SUPPLEE, and ISAAC WARNER, Adminiſtrators. *Sept.* 25, 1775. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Pileſgrove, Salem county, on the firſt of this inſtant October, by a perſon unknown, a light coloured ſilk ſaggathy coat, almoſt new, a ſilk ſaggathy jacket, of a brown colour, with large plain ſilver buttons on it, a pair of light coloured fuſtian breeches, with round ſilver buttons, two Iriſh linen ſhirts, two pair of ſtockings, one pair thread and the other worſted; about Four Pounds in caſh, chiefly ſmall money, none of the bills above Fifteen Shillings, and only one of that number; a razor, a worked pocket-book, marked I. B. and part lined with black taffety, a pair of womens ſilk mitts, and a handkerchief, of an orange colour.---- Whoever takes up ſaid robber, and ſecures the goods, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall, upon his conviction, receive the above reward, and for the thief only FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, ELISHA BASSETT. ¶

MADE his eſcape, this morning, from a conſtable and a guard, a certain WILLIAM KIDD, who was in cuſtody, under commitment, for inhumanly wounding and biteing an ear off one of his Majeſty's ſubjects; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black eyes, long viſage, and pock-marked; his clothes uncertain, he is apt to get drunk, and very quarrelſome, and in a combat is apt (in a dog-like manner) to uſe his teeth. Whoever apprehends ſaid KIDD, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SEVEN POUNDS reward, paid by SIMON RUFFCORN, Conſtable, in New-Britain, in Bucks county. *October* 6, 1775. §

Charles-Town, Cæcil County, Maryland, Sept. 30, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 21ſt of this inſtant, TWO HORSES; one a cheſtnut ſorrel, ſix years old, 14½ hands high, with a large ſtar in his forehead, and a large ſnip on one ſide of his noſe, ſhod all round, paces and trots.---- The other a bay, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, with a large blaze in his face, one of his hind feet white, has the appearance of a brand or wound upon one of his buttocks, ſome white hairs about his mane and tail, paces ſhort and high, trots well, is ſhod all round, and high ſpirited. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings for each, and reaſonable charges if brought home, and for the thief (if ſtolen) the above reward, paid by THOMAS HUGHES, or FRANCIS CURTIS.
8 W.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, A BROWN BULLOCK, between 3 and 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
Auguſt 20, 1775. JASHER ROBERTS. ¶

CAMBRIDGE, *September* 28.

His Excellency General Waſhington has been pleaſed to appoint John George Frazer, Eſq; of Virginia, Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter-General in the continental army, for the diſtrict of Proſpect and Winter-Hills.

The following addreſs will be publiſhed in Canada, on the arrival there of Col. Arnold, with the troops under his command.

By his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, Commander in Chief of the Army of the UNITED COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.

To the INHABITANTS of CANADA.

FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

THE unnatural conteſt between the Engliſh colonies and Great-Britain has now riſen to ſuch a heighth, that arms alone muſt decide it. The colonies, confiding in the juſtice of their cauſe, and the purity of their intentions, have reluctantly appealed to that being, in whoſe hands are all human events. He has hitherto ſmiled upon their virtuous efforts—The hand of tyranny has been arreſted in its ravages, and the Britiſh arms, which have ſhone with ſo much ſplendor in every part of the globe, are now tarniſhed with diſgrace and diſappointment.———Generals of approved experience, who boaſted of ſubduing this great continent, find themſelves circumſcribed within the limits of a ſingle city and its ſuburbs, ſuffering all the ſhame and diſtreſs of a ſiege. While the freeborn ſons of America, animated by the genuine principles of liberty and love of their country, with increaſing union, firmneſs and diſcipline, repel every attack, and deſpiſe every danger.

Above all, we rejoice, that our enemies have been deceived with regard to you—They have perſwaded themſelves, they have even dared to ſay, that the Canadians were not capable of diſtinguiſhing between the bleſſings of liberty, and the wretchedneſs of ſlavery; that gratifying the vanity of a little circle of nobility would blind the eyes of the people of Canada—By ſuch artifices they hoped to bend you to their views, but they have been deceived, inſtead of finding in you that poverty of ſoul, and baſeneſs of ſpirit, they ſee with a chagrin equal to our joy, that you are enlightned, generous and virtuous—that you will not renounce your own rights, to ſerve as inſtruments to deprive you fellow-ſubjects of theirs.—Come then, my brethren, unite with us in an indiſſoluble union, let us run together to the ſame goal.—We have taken up arms in defence of our liberty, our property, our wives, and our children, we are determined to preſerve them, or die. We look forward with pleaſure to that day not far remote (we hope) when the inhabitants of America ſhall have one ſentiment, and the full enjoyment of the bleſſings of a free Government.

Incited by theſe motives, and encouraged by the advice of many friends to liberty among you, the Grand American Congreſs have ſent an army into your Province, under the command of General SCHUYLER; not to plunder, but to protect you; to animate, and bring forth into action thoſe ſentiments of freedom you have diſcloſed, and which the tools of deſpotiſm would extinguiſh through the whole creation.—To co-operate with this deſign, and to fruſtrate thoſe cruel and perfidious ſchemes, which would deluge our frontiers with the blood of women and children, I have detached Colonel Arnold into your country, with a part of the army under my command—I have enjoined upon him, and am certain that he will conſider himſelf, and act as in the country of his patrons, and beſt friends. Neceſſaries and accomodations of every kind which you may furniſh, he will thankfully receive, and render the full value.—I invite you therefore, as friends and brethren, to provide him with ſuch ſupplies as your country affords; and I pledge myſelf not only for your ſafety and ſecurity, but for ample compenſation. Let no man deſert his habitation—Let no one flee as before an enemy. The cauſe of America, and of Liberty, is the cauſe of every virtuous American citizen; whatever may be his religion or his deſcent, the united colonies know no diſtinction but ſuch as ſlavery, corruption and arbitrary domination may create. Come then, ye generous citizens, range yourſelves under the ſtandard of general Liberty—againſt which all the force and artifice of tyranny will never be able to prevail.

G. WASHINGTON.

WORCESTER, *September* 29.

Yeſterday a waggon load of money paſſed through this town, from Philadelphia, for the uſe of the continental army.

HARTFORD, *October* 2.

Capt. Jones from Cape Nichola Mole, who arrived at Middletown from that place a few days ſince informs, that the 2d of Auguſt the Commander in Chief of the Freneh Weſt-India Iſlands arrived at the Mole, and immediately gave orders for all the cannon to be mounted on the new fortification, that 16 French men of war had arrived at Cape Francois with troops on board, and that warlike preparations were every where making in the French part of Hiſpaniola.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Hamilton, in eight weeks from Liverpool, by whom we are informed, that ſeveral tranſports had ſailed from England for the port of Embden in Germany, to take in the Hanoverian troops deſtined for America; that ſeveral other tranſports were fitting out at Spithead, and other ports of the kingdom, for the ſame expedition. A large convoy of men of war are getting in readineſs to eſcort them hither, among which were ſeveral ſhips of the line. They may be expected this month on ſome part of our coaſts.

By a gentleman lately from Boſton we learn, that Gage's bloody myrmidons are erecting barracks for their winter quarters, on the Charleſtown ſide. *It is not improbable but the brave General Putnam may ſpoil the œconomy of their architecture ere long.*

By Captain Little, in eleven days from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, we are informed, that on the 15th of September, the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Tamar, and another armed veſſel, preſſed two of Captain Little's men, and two paſſengers, likewiſe hands out of all the veſſels they could come at, on purpoſe to aſſiſt them in taking the cannon from Fort Johnſon, but could not effect their deſign. The Tamar's barge with a number of armed men went on ſhore, ſpiked up ſome of the cannon, and threw the carriages over the walls. Next morning before day, about 500 of the militia took poſſeſſion of the fort, and in a few hours had ſeveral of the guns mounted again, and the fort is in good repair. The Tamar and the armed veſſel very prudently withdrew from the reach of the cannon, and fell farther down the harbour, where they now lie. The Governor is on board one of them.

Oct. 5. By a gentleman from Albany, we have a confirmation of the reports of our provincial forces having cut off the communication between St. John's and Montreal, and of Mr. Livingſton's having attacked and defeated a party of the regulars; and a further account that General Montgomery had ſummoned the commanding officer at St. John's, *Preſcot*, to ſurrender; he for the preſent declined.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

By an expreſs from Ticonderoga, which arrived here on Friday laſt, we are informed that Gen. Montgomery, on the 18th of September, marched with 500 of the forces under his command round St. John's, and had a ſlight ſkirmiſh with a party of the regulars, who, after a few ſhot, retired before him, and that he then ſat himſelf down before St. John's.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown (South-Carolina) dated September 15, 1775.

"Our people have taken poſſeſſion of Fort Johnſton, where there are now between five and ſix hundred provincials, who are in daily expectation of an attack from the man of war, one armed veſſel, and two packets armed, which are now in the road."

NEWARK, in Delaware Government.

THE public Examination of the Academy here was held on the 26th and 27th of September. The firſt Day and next Forenoon were employed in examining the Youths in the Academy; in the Afternoon the following Exerciſes were exhibited before a numerous and genteel Aſſembly.

A Salutatory Oration, in Latin, "on the Importance of a good Education, and their great Uſefulneſs to Society who promote it;" by Mr. George Armitage.

An Oration "on the Riſe, Advancement and Preſervation of States, and the Neceſſity of Piety and Virtue to theſe Ends;" by Mr. David Barr.

A Syllogiſtic Diſputation "Utrum ſenſibus externis confidere poſſumus?" The Exegeſis by Mr. Robert Harris. Mr. Thomas Donnel became Opponent, and Mr. James Jones Reſpondent.

A Forenſic Diſpute "concerning our Dreams," in which Baxter's Opinion was affirmed by Mr. Archibald Alexander, and oppoſed by Mr. James Read, who was anſwered by Mr. Steel.

Another Forenſic Diſputation, "Whether Luxury be uſeful to a State?" In which the Miſchiefs of Luxury were ſhown, by Mr. Thomas Donnel; its Uſefulneſs pleaded for, by Mr. Robert Harris, who was anſwered by Mr. James Jones.

A Number of entertaining Exerciſes were exhibited by the Youths in the Grammar School. The whole was concluded with a valedictory Oration, introduced with the advantages of Learning; by Mr. Daniel Currie.

The following Gentlemen had Academic Diplomas granted to them, as Teſtimonies of their good Morals and Proficiency in Learning, viz. Thomas Donnel, and David Barr, of North-Carolina. James Read, and Archibald Alexander, of Virginia. Robert Harris, of Pennſylvania. Daniel Currie, George Armitage, James Steel, and James Jones, of the Government on Delaware.

We are informed, that the Rev. Doctor John Ewing, by application to the King, through Lord North and Lord Dartmouth, has obtained from his Majeſty a Royal Donation for this Academy.

COPY *of an* ADDRESS *generally agreed to by the Privates of upwards of thirty companies belonging to this city and diſtricts, and preſented to their officers by the General Committee of the Privates of ſaid companies, being in conſequence of an application from the officers to know their reaſons for refuſing to ſign the Military Articles delivered out by the Committee of Safety, which Addreſs was preſented by the officers, on the* 27th *ult. to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly.*

GENTLEMEN,

AT this time of difficulty and danger, when our privileges are attacked by a powerful enemy, and the beſt blood on the continent is daily ſpilling in their defence, we deem any attempt to weaken or deſtroy the principles on which we have aſſociated to be ſubverſive of our liberties, and unbecoming any wellwiſher to America, and are determined to the utmoſt of our power to oppoſe it. We therefore beg leave to aſſure you, that the objections we make to ſigning the rules of the Committee of Safety proceed from no ſuch principle, but from a ſincere deſire to promote and encourage the Aſſociation.

We conceive it to be contrary to the true end and intention of legiſlation, for any body of men, claiming legiſlative authority, to make any laws which ſhall, under heavy penalties, oblige one part of the community to the performance of duties of the utmoſt difficulty and danger, while it exempts another part of the ſaid community from the performance of them, though the party exempted is to reap equal advantages by the performance with thoſe

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

By *Captain* Hamilton, *from* Liverpool, *and Captain* Jarvis, *from* Briſtol, *arrived at* New-York, *and the Captains* Reid *and* Barry, *arrived here from* London, *we have the following Advices*, viz.

PARIS, *July 26.*

NO ſooner were the inſurrections quelled which were occaſioned by the high price of corn, than a new ſpecies of villainy broke out. In many places the corn has been cut down through mere malice before it was ripe, and ſeveral letters have been diſperſed, threatning to ſet fire to the corn as it ſtands, unleſs the price is reduced to one third of what it is at preſent. Guards are ſent into many pariſhes to prevent the conſequences of theſe threats.

LONDON.

July 22. There is at preſent ſuch a univerſal ſtagnation of trade, that there are no leſs than 200 merchantmen in the river, bound to different ports, which cannot obtain freight.

A gentleman is arrived from India: It is ſaid he comes from the company's ſervants, and inhabitants of Bengal, with a formal refuſal of ſubmiſſion to the commiſſioners or judges lately arrived there, and alſo brings an account that the reſignation of all the Company's ſervants will be the conſequence of their being continued, by which the Company's affairs will be greatly injured, and the government of the country much endangered.

July 25. We are informed, that accounts of a very doubtful, if not alarming nature, have been received from the Court of Madrid in the courſe of laſt week.

It is now confidently aſſerted that Lord North inſiſts upon his Majeſty's permiſſion to reſign, but offers to give every ſubſtantial aſſiſtance in his power, as much as if he had ſtill continued in office.

Notwithſtanding all the pains taken by the hirelings of government to blacken the Americans, it does not appear even from the partial account in the gazette of the action of the 17th of June, that they were either cruel, unſkilful or cowardly. They fought it out bravely to the laſt, carried off their dead, nay, buried them in ſpite of their enemies utmoſt efforts. They have killed and diſabled above a thouſand of the King's troops, who have gained a dear bought victory by their own confeſſion. For what have they done? By the help of the artillery, and the aſſiſtance of the men of war, they have been enabled to diſlodge the provincials from a poſt, which in all probability they have regained by this time. The enemies of adminiſtration cannot wiſh them a greater misfortune than ſuch another victory.

July 27. England and Ireland groan under the weight of heavy taxations and unconſtitutional penſions. Will the burden be lighter ſhould we humble the Americans? No: But there will then be places on the continent for our miniſters to diſpoſe of; and the world will then be convinced, that in theſe men ſelf-intereſt has the preeedency of public good.

We are well aſſured that the moſt effectual and vigorous meaſures will be purſued with the provinces of New-England, both on account of their own ſignal demerits, and as an example to the other Colonies. The Parliament is to meet in the firſt week of November, in which a motion will be made for a bill of general forfeiture of the lands of all ſuch as ſhall not ſurrender themſelves on or before the firſt of February, 1776; and the lands ſo forfeited will by the ſame authority be diſtributed by debentures to ſuch volunteers as ſhall join themſelves, at their own expence (but with the aid of government) to effectuate the entire conqueſt and abſolute ſubjection of the country.

July 31. We hear that a great perſonage, when he firſt read General Gage's Letter on the late action, exclaimed, "I am ſorry for the loſs of my Subjects, but the laws of my country muſt be ſupported."

The Government Contractors have received orders to furniſh winter camp cloathing and utenſils for 10,000 men, which are to be ſhipped off immediately for Boſton.

Auguſt 3. Yeſterday Lord Mansfield was ſent for by a meſſenger from Hertford, and came to his houſe at Caenwood, where ſome of the great Officers of State met his Lordſhip; and this morning he ſet out from thence for Chelmsford.

Twenty thouſand ſtands of arms were ſhipped yeſterday morning at the Tower for America.

General Clinton writes to a friend in the following terms: "We are in tolerable good ſpirits, but we have no victuals, nor no money to buy any with."

It is ſaid that Lord John Murray will ſet out for Scotland in a few days, in order to raiſe a new regiment of Highlanders.

On the late ſurvey made of the Royal Navy, it appears that there are 87 ſhips fit for ſervice, including thoſe already in commiſſion, and alſo ſeveral frigates.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Auguſt 2.

"Yeſterday evening as the ſeamen belonging to his Majeſty's frigate the Liverpool, of 28 guns, now fitting for America, were getting up her main-topmaſt, the tackling gave way, and the maſt fell on one of them, whom it killed on the ſpot; another was ſo terribly bruiſed, that it is imagined he can't live; a third received ſome ſlight hurt.

Auguſt 4. Yeſterday the Lady of Earl Dunmore, lately arrived from Virginia, and the Lady of Governor Johnſon, from Minorca, were ſeverally preſented to the Queen.

Eight men of war, from 40 to 50 guns each, are ordered for the American ſtation, the other ſhips now there being ordered home as too large for the ſervice.

Orders have been iſſued for the officers of the regiments in Scotland, and the Iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, &c, not to grant furlows to their men.

When the Scotch nominal reinforcement of 10,000 men, which moſt probably will not exceed 3,000, are ſailed for America, a very intelligent correſpondent balances the account thus, viz. 1000 dead in the voyage, and by the flux, within ſix weeks after their landing; 1000 dead by the ſeverity of the frigid zone climate, and for want of proviſions; 1000 killed by the provincials, or deſerted. His concluſion therefore is, to leave the intended reinforcement at home, to defend us againſt our enemies, who may think themſelves invited, through our nakedneſs, to invade us.

In the reign of Auguſtus, Quintillious Varus, at the head of the beſt and choiceſt legions of the whole empire, either for valour, diſcipline, or experience, invaded the territories of the Germans, and being induced to follow them into their foreſts and marſhes, was attacked by night, and entirely cut off, with the loſs of all his army. This defeat ſo affected Auguſtus, that he never after recovered his ſpirits. He was heard often in the greateſt anguiſh to cry out, "Varus, reſtore me my legions." Should our parliamentary army go out of their intrenchments, the Americans will cut them off to a man. And ſhould our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, who have a large fleet out at ſea, invade us when the flower of our army is loſt in America, will not our ſovereign cry out with Auguſtus, "Gage, reſtore me my Soldiers."

Auguſt 5. General Amherſt will certainly ſet out in a few days for Boſton.

Laſt Tueſday ſome unlucky, but genteel youths, went to one of the temporary cook ſhops in Covent Garden, and one of them ſaid to his companions, "I'll ſhew you how the AMERICANS intend to ſerve BOSTON. You muſt ſuppoſe that pan over the charcoal fire to be the town, and the SAUSAGES in it to be General GAGE and the KING'S TROOPS; and then (ſays he) they will be ſerved thus," when he threw a paper with ſome gunpowder in it under the pan, which immediately blew the ſauſages, &c. into the air. "There (cries he) now you may ſee where Boſton is, and alſo how the Americans will learn General Gage and his ſoldiers to fly without wings!" He then gave the woman a guinea for the loſs of her goods, who was very well ſatisfied about the matter.

We hear that the men of war now getting ready for America, when finiſhed and manned, are to ſail with five tranſports to Ireland, which it is expected will be in three weeks at fartheſt, and there to take on board 900 men; which reinforcement, with thoſe from England (wind and weather permitting) will join General Gage in October next; and that ſeveral ſerjeants in the guards are to be promoted, and ſent to America as ſubaltern officers to that body of men, which is to be new raiſed.

On Saturday in the afternoon, ſeveral thouſand weight of gunpowder, ſoldiers accoutrements, bedding, and ſtands of arms, were ſhipped at the Tower for North-America.

Yeſterday Lord Frederick Cavendiſh took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, being to join his regiment in Ireland, which is ordered to embark for America. At the ſame time Lord Marſham took leave of his Majeſty on the ſame occaſion.

The 27th ult. fifty ſilk weavers enliſted at Dublin, as volunteers, with the party of marines recruiting in that city.

Fourteen thouſand ſuits of green regimentals are ordered to be made up with expedition, and ſent for the uſe of the regulars at Boſton. All are to be faced with red, and the difference only will be in trimming the button holes with various colours. Officers and private men will be alike.

Yeſterday morning the four companies of the royal regiment of artillery embarked at Woolwich for America, and the ſame number of men are to be forthwith raiſed.

Orders are ſent to Cork and Kingſale, to provide quarters immediately for eight regiments of foot, which are to be quartered there for the greater convenience of embarkation.

Orders are ſent to Dock, near Plymouth, for the regiment lying in barracks at that place to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America on the ſhorteſt notice.

Col. Pigot is ſaid to be coming home. And it is alſo ſaid that Admiral Greaves is coming home, and that Commodore Shuldam, who is going to America with more ſhips, is to have the command on that ſtation.

A letter from Boſton concludes thus, "The Provincials, I am clear, will never ſtand us in a fair line, but behind hedges, walls or breaſt-works, their fire is truly formidable, and their rifles peculiarly adapted to take off the officers of a whole line as it marches to attack. Our three Generals came over in high ſpirits, and expected rather to puniſh a mob than fight with troops that would look them in the face; but there is an air of dejection through all our ſuperiors, which forebodes no good, and does not look as things ought to do after victory."

A letter from Plymouth, dated July 31, ſays, "The Orpheus frigate, in ordinary here, is ordered into the dock, and to be fitted out for foreign ſervice; but no Captain is yet appointed, or at leaſt come down. Plymouth is now a very ſorrowful place, the late news from Boſton has watered many a cheek here; the officers of marines, who were wounded and killed in the attack, moſtly were of this place. The lower ſort of people too came in for their ſhare, or rather more, but no account received in private ſpecify the names of the ſoldiers of that corps. All the wives and families of the common men are, therefore, ſighing and weeping, leſt their huſbands and fathers ſhould be among the killed."

Eight men of war, from 50 to 20 guns each, are now fitting out in different dock-yards, to relieve the large men of war on the American ſtation, which are ordered home.

Aug. 7. The Parliament, we are aſſured from unqueſtionable authority, will aſſemble much earlier than was at firſt imagined; ſome ſay about Michaelmas, but it is believed at all events by the ſecond week in October. And the principal motives aſſigned for this unprecedented and unexpected early meeting, are the following: To grant money for the purpoſe of raiſing and paying new levies. To authoriſe his Majeſty, in caſe of neceſſity, to take ſixteen thouſand Hanoverians into pay. To grant money to embody and keep in pay one half of the militia throughout England; and in caſe the Americans ſhould ſhew a diſpoſition to return to their duty, to conſult Parliament on the conditions proper to be granted them.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, will certainly be recalled, and ſucceeded by a military Governor.

Lord North was with his Majeſty at Kew laſt Saturday night till twelve o'clock, and then was eſcorted home by a party of light horſe.

Governor Tryon, at New-York, is to be made a General, and to join Governor Carleton in the march to attack the Provincials in the back ſettlements.

It is whiſpered that government has ordered General Gage to offer five thouſand pounds to any perſon or perſons, who will bring him General Putnam's head. This has been privately communicated to moſt of the Royaliſts in and about Boſton, who could be confided in.

Aug. 8. The Peter, Capt. Egger, from New-York, with ſome diſpatches, is arrived at Pool. She has brought over two families to ſettle here.

The Boſcawen, Capt. Caldwell, from Philadelphia, is put into Cork; ſhe has brought over ſeveral families from that place.

The Mary and Suſannah, Capt. Thompſon, is ſafe arrived at Briſtol from New-York, ſhe ſailed from thence the 5th of July.

Orders are given for the cruiſers on the American ſtation to take all ſhips, of what nation ſoever, which are found within a certain diſtance of the ports there, which are now ſhut up.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for a ſtop to be put to the exportation of ſalt proviſions to the ports of France and Spain, or the iſlands in the Weſt-Indies belonging to thoſe two powers.

Some people aver, that the Aldermen, Common-Council, and the Livery of this city, are determined to rechuſe the Right Hon. John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of London, in teſtimony of his ſteady, upright and vigorous adminiſtration.

Papers of a very treaſonable nature have been lately paſted up and dropped round the palaces of the K— in town and country.

Several warehouſes below Tooley-ſtreet, towards Rotherhithe, are ſo filled with warm, ſweating wheat, that they ſmell to the paſſers by juſt like ſo many malt-kilns. Bleſſed effects of monopoly unreſtrained by law!

The laſt letters from Amſterdam adviſe, that a great houſe has failed there for upwards of 1,500,000 guilders.

The account of the late action between the Americans and the troops of Gen. Gage, is one of the moſt evaſive and unſatisfactory that ever yet obtruded on the public, even thro' the channel of a miniſterial paper; and yet it is every way worthy of the victory which it affects to deſcribe. The General ſent out "ſomething above 2000 men," of whom *ſomething above half* (i. e. 1053) are either killed or wounded. The General, however, takes care not to mention how many hours were employed in the proſecution of this hopeful buſineſs, but nevertheleſs pretends to tell us that great numbers of the enemy were deſtroyed; and ſeems to have employed his ſoldiers in digging up ſuch as were buried in holes, that he might have power to aſcertain the value of his conqueſt. With all the vanity of a military man, he praiſes the conduct of the officers under his command; but prudently omits to ſay, whether any ſuch advantage has been gained, as may make up for the loſs of "*one* Lieutenant-Colonel, *two* Majors, *ſeven* Captains, *nine* Lieutenants, *fifteen* Serjeants, *one* Drummer, *one hundred and ninety one* Rank and File, KILLED—and *three* Majors, *twenty-ſeven* Captains, *thirty-two* Lieutenants, *eight* Enſigns, *forty* Serjeants, *twelve* Drummers, and *ſeven hundred and ſix* Rank and File, WOUNDED"—and unfit for ſervice.

In ſhort, if ever the General ſends out his brace of thouſands, the one half of them ſhould either drop or be rendered uſeleſs, we ſhall ſoon ſee an end to the war in America, but yet it cannot be expected to terminate in our own favour.

The Miniſtry received this account ſeveral days before it was announced, but were either unwilling or unable to cook it up for the public, till after their diſpatches had been ſent away. The printer may rely on this aſſurance from one whoſe private letters will always reach him unexamined and uncaſtrated by the ſpies of government. General Gage is but too well convinced that ſuch another *victory* would oblige him to re-embark his troops, and ſail immediately for England, without attempting any farther reduction of the Americans.

The Captain who brought theſe diſpatches from Boſton, was *commanded* to declare he had great news of the defeat of the Americans, though he had aſſured many people in the towns through which he paſſed on his way to London, that he was afraid the accounts he brought would throw the whole nation into diſorder, and direct its vengeance on the adviſers of hoſtile meaſures in America.

WATERTOWN, *October* 2.

Laſt week a brig from New-Providence, with Turtle and Fruit, was taken by our people, and carried into Cape-Anne. Alſo,

A brig from Quebec, with cattle and ſheep, ſent as a preſent from Governor Carleton to Gage. She ſailed from Quebec with 62 head of cattle, beſides ſheep, 17 of the former were loſt by bad weather, the remaining 45, together with 65 ſheep, were ſafe landed at Cape-Anne.

NEW-PORT, *October* 2.

Laſt Monday arrived here from Boſton, in 5 days, the ſhip Nautilus, and brought in a brig, Captain Sage, from Jamaica, and a New-York Pilot-boat.

Laſt Tueſday night a party of the American army, under Col. Tupper, went on Governor's Iſland, near the caſtle, in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and brought off 13 fat cattle, and 2 of the light horſe, and returned to Cambridge the next morning with their booty, without ſuffering the leaſt damage. They alſo burnt all the buildings thereon, with a conſiderable quantity of hay.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, from Boſton, the Viper ſhip of 12 guns, and a brig of 6 guns, with two large tranſports, ſuppoſed to be in queſt of live ſtock; it is ſaid theſe veſſels attempted to take ſtock off the Vine-yard, but were diſappointed by the aſſembling of a number of armed men.

On Friday the Nautilus, with two tenders, ſailed to convoy four brigs to Boſton; the next day one of the brigs, Captain Benjamin Bowers, being near the ſhore of Dartmouth, was boarded by a number of Provincials, and carried into Bedford. After ſhe was boarded, one of the ſhip's tenders came up, fired two broadſides, and grappled her; the people on board lying cloſe till the tender was faſt, when they roſe and fired a number of ſmall arms in her, which it was thought killed and wounded a number of the people; upon which the tender cut her faſts, and made off.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

Extract of a Letter from Schenectady, September 26.

"This afternoon an expreſs arrived at Albany from our army, which mentions they had met with great ſucceſs; had taken a ſchooner well manned and armed, killed all the people on board, and poſſeſſed themſelves of a twelve pounder. The companies of New-England men landed at St. John's, and engaged a party of regulars going to the fort with carts, cattle, and proviſions, which they took, and defeated the regulars. Capt. Yates, commander of a company of Germans, and one Lieut. Van Slyk, of this town, have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, which has recommended them to the notice of General Montgomery. Five Hundred Canadians have voluntarily joined our army.

Extract of a Letter from General Schuyler, to the Provincial Congreſs at New-York, dated at Ticonderoga, September 29, 1775.

"I am ſtill confined with the remains of an inveterate diſorder. I have this moment received a line from General Montgomery; he holds St. John's beſieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great numbers. We have taken fifteen priſoners, ſeven of which are ſoldiers, and the reſt unfriendly Canadians and Scotchmen, in the ſervice of the Miniſtry."

We are informed from undoubted authority, that Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Governor of South Carolina, has fled with the utmoſt precipitation on board the Man of War in the harbour. The committee of Charleſtown having very fortunately diſcovered that his Excellency had employed one CAMERON, an Indian Commiſſary in the interior parts of that province, to engage the Indians in the Miniſterial ſervice, who had actually inliſted 600 of them, and furniſhed them with every neceſſary in order to butcher the back inhabitants. This plan was diſcovered by a gentleman, who ſeized the expreſs on his way from ſaid Cameron to the Governor, whom he knew to be diſaffected to the American cauſe, and conveyed the diſpatches to the Provincial Committee. The above gentleman diſguiſed himſelf in a drover's habit, and attended the expreſs to the Governor's houſe, and heard the converſation betweem them, and then diſcovered the whole plot to the Committee.

We hear that the men of war at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland have taken four large veſſels, from the Weſt-Indies bound to New-England, laden with Weſt-India

produce, and ſent them to Boſton; three of them belong to Jerathmael Bower, of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in which Mr. Bower has loſt upwards of 10,000l. lawful money.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here in 8 weeks from Liverpool, the brig Havannah, Captain Hamilton, by whom we have Engliſh papers to the 7th of Auguſt, which, together with letters and other advices by the ſame veſſel, give us the following intelligence, viz. That a number of tranſports had ſailed for Embden, and ſeveral more at Spithead and other ports, were getting ready with all poſſible expedition for the ſame place, in order to take in 10,000 Hanoverians, who, with ſeveral more regiments from England and Ireland, and a regiment of highlanders from Scotland, under General Murray, were deſtined to reinforce General Gage's army at Boſton—Though ſome ſuppoſed that part of the ſaid forces were intended for other parts of America, as we are well informed that the Miniſtry had it in contemplation to ſend one or more regiments to Charleſtown in South-Carolina, 4000 to Alexandria in Virginia, ſome to New-York, and other places; but as it is not probable they will ſend to ſo many places ſufficient numbers to give any probability of ſucceſs to their deſigns, it ſeems moſt likely that the greateſt part of theſe forces are going to Boſton, and that if it is intended that any other place ſhall be viſited, the whole of the remainder are to go there. A ſtrong ſquadron of men of war are getting ready to convoy theſe troops to the place of their deſtination in America. They may be expected in the courſe of this month, and every expoſed place ought to be fully prepared for their reception.

His Majeſty's ſloop of war the Viper arrived here laſt Saturday, in 30 hours from Rhode-Iſland. She left England after the news arrived there of the battle of Bunker's-Hill, is but 14 days from Boſton, and has brought diſpatches for all his Majeſty's Governors on the continent: We hear ſhe is to ſail in a few days for the ſouthern governments.

We hear Capt. Wallace has made a demand from the inhabitants of Newport, of all the live ſtock they could ſpare from the Iſland. The inhabitants had only three days to conſider of the matter.

We are well aſſured that the merchants in Liverpool have laid up moſt of their ſhips, and in particular their Guineamen.

Elizabeth-Town, October 4.

Yeſterday 16 companies of foot, and one of horſe, belonging to this borough, were reviewed on the parade, went through their military exerciſes, with alertneſs and regularity, and made a very handſome appearance.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated July 28.

"I am grieved to the ſoul, at ſeeing our political diſputes arrive to ſo terrible a criſis. The 25th inſt. we received the account of the battle of Charleſtown, near Boſton; we have only the government account, none from the provincials; however, Gen. Gage makes out 226 killed, and 828 wounded, of the regulars. It is ſhocking to humanity to think, that ſo much blood ſhould be ſpilt through the obſtinacy of a few men, who now plainly ſee they are exhauſting the blood and treaſure of this kingdom to no purpoſe. We are anxious here to have ſome certain account from the Provincials of that battle. The Miniſtry now do not ſcruple to ſay, theſe bloody meaſures originate from the K— himſelf, who abſolutely perſiſts in the plan of reducing the Americans, at all events.—It is generally thought that Lord North was againſt ſending out troops, but as to the others, I fancy they ſee the improbability of executing their plan, and therefore prudently (but baſely) endeavour to throw the whole odium on their R— Maſter's head.

"People here are very anxious to hear the reſolves of the Congreſs, and thoſe who a week ago thought General Gage had troops enough to march through America, now alter their tone, on finding the diſpute for a mile of ground coſt him 1054 men wounded and ſlain; they begin to think Gage muſt be content to keep poſſeſſion of Boſton, and that the New-Englanders are men of more courage than they dreamed of.—We have received accounts from Georgia, that the people of that province have acceded to the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs; I wiſh it may be true, as the tories here promiſed their cauſe great ſupport from that province keeping their ports open.—It is ſaid a regiment of Highlanders is to be ſent out, and 10,000 Hanoverians. I don't know how true; but this you may depend on, that ſeveral more ſhips are put into commiſſion, and are intended for America; alſo I know it as a fact, that a great deal of ammunition and warlike ſtores were lately ſent to Boſton, from which you may judge of the diſpoſition of our rulers.

P. S. I was this day in company with a boat-builder, who informed me that government has contracted for a conſiderable number of flat bottomed boats, to be finiſhed in three weeks, and that he has engaged to build twelve by that time."

Extract of another Letter from London, July 29.

"As in all probability the means of communication between us will ſoon be ſtopt, I am conſtrained to write even when I have nothing of importance to communicate. We have at length got an account from government of the battle of the 17th June, for which, garbled as it is, we are indebted to the ingenuity of ſome, who, ſuſpecting that they had been in poſſeſſion of the news ſome days, ſat down and wrote an account of a battle, ſuch as they thought likely to be fought, and ſent it to the papers, which was publiſhed the next morning. As it deſeated the Regulars with great ſlaughter; and as it was wrote with great ſemblance of truth, it threw Adminiſtration into confuſion. They huddled up an account immediately, and ſent it to the Gazette, which in courſe was to be publiſhed about 8 o'clock that evening; but by the time the impreſſion was thrown off, they found themſelves ſo much diſſatisfied even with the account of their own making, that they ſent and had it deſtroyed, and prepared that which they have now given us, by which means the town was kept waiting till 2 o'clock in the morning, before the Gazette was publiſhed. This account, favourable as it no doubt is, compared with the truth (for we as yet have had none from the Provincials) has had a wonderful effect. The minds of people on the ſide of government, even of thoſe that were moſt ſanguine, begin to be ſowered. Thoſe who made no doubt of the ſucceſs of the troops, cannot help expreſſing their diſcontent. And they who uſed to ſpeak moſt contemptuouſly of the Provincials, complain now that Adminiſtration ſhould ſend ſuch a *handful* of men to be devoured by ſuch *multitudes*. What will be done next is ſomewhat problematical. 'Tis ſaid orders are diſpatched to General Gage, not to hazard another battle till he is reinforced. Query, Will the provincials let him alone? Government has ſent many thouſand ſtand of arms to Quebec, in hopes of getting the Canadians to take up arms againſt you; and they talk of ſending a Highland regiment of 1000 men compleat. This, and many other things they talk of, together with the men of war, muſt create a deal of expence; and whether Lord North will be hardy enough to meet Parliament with a requiſition of ſo much money, and whether Parliament will grant it, is another queſtion. Parliament is prorogued to the 14th of September, and it is not improbable they may not chooſe to meet it till ſome time in November as uſual. In the mean time, your provincials have gained immortal honour. I ſhould have told you, that it has been adviſed to order Gen. Gage to relinquiſh Boſton, after burning it, and to fortify himſelf on Rhode-Iſland, whence, by means of his ſhips and men, to make deſcents upon your coaſt, laying waſte where you are leaſt prepared to oppoſe him. God give you wiſdom, fortitude and ſucceſs."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Auguſt 5, 1775.

"The calamities under which your continent at this time labours affect us exceedingly, and we ſincerely feel for your unhappy ſituation.—We hope, however, that the period is near approaching, when this unnatural war ſhall be no more, and peace and harmony again reunite every branch of the empire."

We are informed, that a Letter for General Gage, from Major Gamble, in Quebec, was found on board the Brig carried into Cape-Ann, in which is mentioned, that he need not expect Aſſiſtance from the Canadians, for the New-England Emiſſaries had been among them, and poiſoned their Minds with the Word LIBERTY, whereby it was thought that on the Arrival of the New-England Forces, they would be received and joined by the Canadians.

Captain Read, from London, on the 24th ult. in Lat. 39:30, ſpoke the Ship Peggy, Capt. Barron, out 19 Days from New-York, bound for Falmouth, who, on the 11th, loſt his Main and Mizenmaſts, had his Boats ſtove, and loſt moſt of his Water, which obliged him to put back. The Night after the Gale Captain Barron ſaw a Sloop almoſt ſunk, with her Maſt alongſide, but could not perceive any Perſon on board.

The following is the amount of FLAX SEED exported from this city the preſent year, viz. Corke, five hundred and forty-five hogſheads and a half; Belfaſt, eight hundred and fifty one and a half; Dublin, eleven hundred and twenty-nine; Newry, nineteen hundred and ſixty-two and a half; Londonderry, eight hundred and thirteen and a half; total five thouſand three hundred and two.

Returns come to hand ſince our laſt.

Philadelphia City. Burgeſſes, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin. *Wardens*, Thomas Bartow, Jacob Barge. *Street Commiſſioners*, Richard Wells, Andrew Doz. *Aſſeſſors*, Frederick Kuhl, William Lownes, Samuel Clark, Samuel Wheeler, Andrew Tybout, James Creſſon.

Bucks County. Repreſentatives, William Rodman, John Heaney, Gerardus Wynkoop, John Foulke, Benjamin Chapman, David Twining, John Brown, Thomas Jenks, jun. *Sheriffs*, Samuel Biles, Joſeph Thornton. *Coroners*, George Fell, Joſeph Harvey. *Commiſſioner*, James Chapman. *Aſſeſſors*, John Vandegrift, Jacob Biddleman, David Stevens, Joſeph Milnor, Benjamin Hampton, William Foulke.

Lancaſter County. Repreſentatives, George Roſs, James Webb, Matthias Slough, Curtis Grubb. *Sheriffs*, John Ferree, Adam Reigard. *Coroners*, Samuel Boyd, Jacob Krug. *Commiſſioner*, William Bowſman. *Aſſeſſors*, Thomas Whiteſide, Michael Wither, Valentine Breniſen, John Backenſtoſe, Matthew Henderſon, Jonathan Rowland.

Cumberland County. Repreſentatives, William Allen, John Montgomery. *Sheriffs*, Robert Semple, James Smith. *Coroners*, James Pollard, Samuel Culbertſon. *Commiſſioner*, Samuel Laird. *Aſſeſſors*, John Davis, jun. Alexander Murrow, William Rippey, Henry Pawling, James Lyon, John Carſon.

Berks County. Repreſentatives, Edward Biddle, Henry Chriſt. *Sheriffs*, Henry Vanderſlice, Daniel Hunter. *Coroners*, Peter Brecht, Philip Greamer. *Commiſſioner*, Jonathan Jones. *Aſſeſſors*, Michael Furry, John Kerlin, Paul Geiger, John Spoolin, Verner Stam, John Egner.

Northampton County. Repreſentatives, Peter Kachlein, George Taylor. *Sheriffs*, Henry Fullert, John Orndt. *Coroners*, Jonas Aartzell, Matthias Miller. *Commiſſioner*, Henry Lawald. *Aſſeſſors*, George Gribble, Thomas Everet, Peter Kohler, Peter Sayler, John Rothrock, Abraham Arndt.

New-Caſtle County. Repreſentatives, George Read, John Evans, John M'Kinly, Richard Cantwell, Thomas M'Kean, James Lattimer. *Sheriffs*, John Clark, Thomas Duff. *Coroners*, Joſeph Stedham, Robert Bail.

Kent County. Repreſentatives, Cæſar Rodney, William Killin, John Banning, John Haſlet, Thomas Rodney, Vincent Lockerman. *Sheriffs*, Philip Barrett, James Raymond. *Coroners*, Jonathan Sipple, John Bulling.

Suſſex County. Repreſentatives, Thomas Robinſon, Job Ingram, Boaz Manlove, Iſaac Bradley, James Rench, Jacob Moore. *Sheriffs*, Dorman Loſland, Peter Wright. *Coroners*, Samuel Draper, Peter White.

Pittſburgh, September 23, 1775.

TO all Perſons concerned in Lands, ſituate on the Ohio, granted by the Six Nation Indians, by Deed, dated at Fort Stanwix, the Third of November, 1768, to the ſuffering Traders, &c. Anno 1763.

A Number of the Grantees of the ſaid Lands being met here, at the Requeſt of WILLIAM TRENT, they have deſired the Subſcribers to give public Notice, that a general Meeting of all Perſons concerned in the Premiſes is appointed to be held at Carliſle, in Cumberland County, Pennſylvania, on the ſecond Monday in November next, which will be the 13th Day of the Month, then and there to agree on ſuch Matters and Things as may be eſteemed moſt beneficial for the Grantees, and to encourage the Settlement of the Lands within the Grant.

Thoſe who cannot attend, are deſired to appoint ſome Perſon, properly impowered, to act for them.

ROBERT CALLENDER,
GEORGE MORGAN.

Philadelphia, October 9, 1775.

JUST ARRIVED from *SCOTLAND*, in the Ship CLEMENTINA, PATRICK BROWN, Maſter, now lying off Hamilton's Wharff,

A NUMBER of young, healthy, indented SERVANTS; ſuch as, Boys and Girls;---Farmers, Houſe-Carpenters, Blackſmiths, Taylors, Weavers, and a few Houſe-Maids;---whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of, on reaſonable Terms, by JOHN ROSS, at the Bird-in-Hand Wharff, or by the MASTER on board.

JUST PUBLISHED *(price 9d. or 6s. per dozen)* and TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

PRINTER, IN *BURLINGTON*,

EXTRACTS from the JOURNAL of PROCEEDINGS of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS of NEW-JERSEY, held at TRENTON, in the Months of *May, June* and *Auguſt*, 1775. Publiſhed by Order.

*** They are alſo to be had, by Wholeſale or Retail, of WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia Conſtitutional Poſt-Office,

October 10, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Poſt will leave this Office, on Thurſday next, for New-York, and continue to go three Times a Week, between Philadelphia and New-York, ſetting out every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and twice every Week to the Eaſtward, as far as Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire. A Poſt alſo ſets out every Tueſday and Saturday to the Southward, and proceeds as far as Savannah, in Georgia.

R. BACHE, POST-MASTER.

N. B. The OFFICE is kept on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, a few Doors Southward of the Coffee-Houſe.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO healthy Dutch SERVANT LADS, and a WOMAN; they have each more than 3 years to ſerve, and would ſuit either town or country: The preſent owner having no employment for them, is the reaſon of their being offered for ſale. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

A Three-ſtory brick HOUSE and kitchen, chair-houſe, ſtable and hay-loft, ſtable-yard and garden, a pump before the kitchen door, ſituate in the Diſtrict of Southwark, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, at the entrance of Paſſyunk road; to be taken poſſeſſion of about the 27th or 28th of November next.---For particulars, enquire of ROBERT HARDIE, at his houſe, in Spruce-ſtreet, who has the following articles for ſale, viz. Morocco leather; mens, womens, and boys Genoa leather gloves; oil-cloth umbrelloes; ſilk ditto; Barcelona handkerchiefs; ſilk petticoats; coffee; white Port wine. ¶

To the ELECTORS for the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AS moſt of you might obſerve that I was not at your laſt election, I am ſenſible it is a duty I owe to you, and perhaps to myſelf, to inform you, that the peculiar circumſtance of my family at that time would not admit of my attending; it was not owing to any political motive, or alteration in my ſentiments. Your voting me ſo high on the return, with the preſent Sheriff, demands my grateful acknowledgment: Permit me to return you my unfeigned thanks for this additional favour, and to aſſure you, that I remain in expectation of that office, and ſhall be very deſirous to obtain it, when the preſent Sheriff's time expires by law, if you ſhould then think me deſerving.---I am reſpectfully, your obliged friend,

Nantmill, October 6, 1775. ‖ WILLIAM GIBBONS.

THIS is to give notice to any perſon concerned, that there was put on board of *Sterling, Cook*, and *Allee*'s ſhallop, about the 20th of April laſt, a ſmall Barrel of Muſcovado Sugar, about three parts full, branded on the bilge with the letter F. Whoever owns the ſame, by making their property appear, ſhall have the ſame returned, at Philadelphia, with paying the freight and coſt of this advertiſement.

Kent county, on Delaware, at William Cook's ſtore. ¶

STRAYED away from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in June laſt, two STEERS, and a HEIFER between one and two years old, one of the ſteers is of a brindle colour, with ſome white in his face and on his back between the hips, and part of his tail, and is thought to have ſome white about his belly and flanks; the other is a red one, with a white face; the heifer has red ſides, and white along the back; they are all three marked with a crop in the far ear, and a piece cut out of the point of the near ear, ſo as to make it forked. Any perſon that will ſecure them, and give notice to the owner, where he may have them again, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM LUKENS. ¶

Burlington County, October 7, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip and county aforeſaid, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Francis Niell, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, remarkably thick ankles, brown hair, which he commonly wears clubed; had on, or took with him, a claret coloured broadcloth coat, a ſtriped linen jacket, with braſs buttons, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, of ſheeting linen, almoſt new, thread ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with ſtrings, two pair of leather breeches, a twilled kerſey jacket, black and white, old beaver hat, a good deal talkative, and apt to drink too much; it is ſuppoſed he is making for the regular camp at Boſton, as he is a very great Tory. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH BURR, junior. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 17th of September laſt, a ſalt-water Negroe man, named JOE, ſlave to the ſubſcriber, about 5 feet high, ſpare and active; a black Negroe; he has long teeth before, and has loſt two or three of his under fore teeth, thin viſage, a ſcar on one of his temples like a burn; the crown of his head commonly ſhaved, having a foretop and ridge of wool round his head, chews tobacco much; holes in his ears for rings; he is artful and cunning; talks not quite plain, and changed his name to DICK, when he run in the year 1773, and endeavoured to paſs for a freeman; he had on a new ſhirt of good crocus, and an old pair of black breeches, which were all his cloathing. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS; if brought home ſafe, and delivered to me, the above reward of TEN POUNDS, paid by ROBERT SAUNDERS, living in Middle-River-Neck, in Baltimore County, on Gunpowder-River, Maryland. ¶

Warwick, in Bucks County, Sept. 23, 1775.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, having ſome years paſt been miſled by evil-diſpoſed counſellors, did, in the *Pennſylvania Gazette* of *Sept.* 20, 1770, throw ſome aſperſions on the conduct and character of my wife *Catharine*, and accuſed her as if ſhe had clandeſtinely taken into her poſſeſſion ſome bonds of mine, and retained them to my damage, and had alſo contracted large debts in ſeveral places to my damage; and therefore, in the ſame paper, I forewarned all perſons not to pay her any debts due to me, nor to truſt her on my account; but having ſince that time, upon more prudent examination of my wife's conduct, found her to be innocent and faultleſs, with regard to ſuch aſperſions, the bonds which ſhe had kept, being her own proper right, being a part of her dowry by a former huſband, and as touching the debts which I charged her with contracting in ſeveral places to my damage, I have found they were only ſuch as were neceſſary towards houſekeeping; and whereas we have both been ſince, and are now reconciled and dwell together peaceably, I therefore deſire all perſons not to take any notice of the aſperſions or reſtraints publiſhed in ſaid papers, but to deal with her in my name, with the ſame confidence as formerly, before ſuch papers were printed. ‖ SAMUEL BLAKER.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in York county, near Wright's Ferry, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN GRAHAM, about 18 or 19 years of age, was born in the county of Armagh, and brought to this country in the year 1773 by one Samuel Wilſon; he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well proportioned, his ſhoulders rather broad for a perſon of his age and height, has a full face, with ſome ſcattering pockmarks, grey eyes, light brown hair, rather long to wear looſe, which he ſometimes ties behind; had on, and is ſuppoſed to have taken with him, an old hairbine coat, an old blue ditto, the ſkirts cut very ſhort, old blue jacket, and old beaver hat, ſlouched and cut ſomething in the maccaroni taſte. hemp linen ſhirt and trowſers, his ſhoes are good, and rather large for him; he is ſuſpected to have a pair of whitiſh Indian leggings and mockaſons, and may endeavour to paſs for a back-woods man, having lived ſome time with Capt. Hunter, at Fort-Auguſta. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JAMES EWING. ¶

who are obliged to perform them, this principle, we conceive, is destructive of the end and design of civil society.

For we have been taught to believe, that in a free state no man is above the laws, but that even the Kings of free countries are as much under the dominion of the laws as the meanest of their subjects. And that the true distinction between liberty and despotism consists in this, that in a free state every member thereof is subject to every law of the land, but in despotic states one part is bound whilst the other is free, and by this means the party bound is always considered as slaves to the party which is free.

We conclude, therefore, that the law which equally binds every member of the community, be it ever so severe, has its origin in freedom, and may safely be submitted to by freemen, but the law which bears hard upon, or binds one part of the community to the performance of difficult and dangerous services, while it exempts another part, though both are to be equally benefited by said services, has its origin in despotism, and ought never to be submitted to by freemen.

This being premised, we proceed to lay before you our objections against the present articles drawn up by the Committee of Safety.

1st. Because as the Continental Congress has recommended that a general Association of all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, should take place, so we judge it very imprudent to sign any military laws until that measure is come into. And we cannot help hinting, that the attempting to have such laws signed before the other takes place, looks as if there was a design to make the present associators a kind of regular army of defence for the whole province, as the gentlemen who made the rules seem to claim to themselves the right of calling out any or all of the present Associators, and of putting them on pay, which, if once submitted to, the rules will enable them to keep us in that condition as long as they please, or subject us to martial law in case of refusal. This we apprehend has a direct tendency to prevent a general Association, as the present Associators, if the rules are once signed, much march forth, and, as long as they can stand, defend the whole province. Let a general Association take place according to the resolve of the Congress, and then we pledge ourselves, that we will shew a sufficient degree of readiness to join our brethren in every measure necessary for repelling every hostile invader, and establishing our inestimable privileges on the most lasting foundation.

2d. Because we look upon standing armies as dangerous to the liberties of mankind, we refuse to subscribe any laws which may put it hereafter in the power of any number of men to make use of us as such. Nevertheless, though we have expressed our dislike of standing armies, and are unwilling to put the province to any needless expence, yet as the present stoppage of trade will necessarily throw many poor people out of bread, and as we are bound in duty and humanity to provide for such, we should think the most decent and useful way of doing it would be to enlist such on pay for six months, as will voluntarily offer, at the end of which they may be retained or discharged, as the state of our affairs may make it expedient, provided the persons, so enlisted and continued, have liberty at the end of each year to renew their enlistment, or demand their discharge, which shall be gra[illegible]d, unless they at the time are commanded, or have notice to hold themselves in readiness, to march against a common enemy.

3d. Because we know of no right which our Assembly has to invest any body of men with legislative authority, this being an unalienable essential right belonging to the whole body of the freemen of which the society is constituted.——We therefore conceive it to be a new and unheard of exertion of power, inconsistent with the trust reposed in them by their constituents, and erecting a dangerous precedent if submitted to, as the body thus invested is not subject to the controul of, or liable to be called to an account by, the people.

4th. Because if on any emergency we should permit our representatives to exercise such a power while confined to their own body, yet we conceive that they have no right to invest any one not of their body with such a trust, unless by the express direction of the freemen at large.

5th. Because no representative body has a right to make, nor will we ever submit to, the operation of any military law made by our Assembly, but such as equally extends to every inhabitant of the whole province, except on the following CONDITION, viz.

"If at any time an exemption from the operation of any law be judged proper and necessary, let the terms of exemption be fairly and fully expressed, let the mulct or fines, if any there be, be proportioned to each man's property, and then let every man have the liberty to submit to the law, or by paying according to the terms of exemption to be free of its operation."

Thus far we apprehend the partiality of the articles hath constrained us to object, and we should most certainly be wanting to ourselves, and to the rights of mankind in general, if we did not with honesty, freedom and sincerity, exhibit our inmost sentiments to the present legislators of Pennsylvania, men who, we trust, will ever rejoice to hear the voice of their constituents.

*** The GENERAL COMMITTEE of the Privates of the Association, is to meet on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. precisely at 6 o'clock, at Mr. Thorne's School-house in Videll's-alley. The Companies which have not yet chosen Committees agreeable to the notification in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* of the 28th ult. are earnestly requested to choose such Committees, so as they may be ready to join the General Committee at said meeting.

Chester County, September 30, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, a certain *John Hetherington*, who I had in my custody for horse-stealing, which he generally practices, and is every other way an accomplished villain; he had on an old grey surtout, blue jacket, old shoes, and striped trowsers; wears his hair short, of a darkish complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well made, very talkative, sly and artful. Whoever apprehends the said *Hetherington*, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals on the continent, shall receive, if taken in the county, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of it THREE POUNDS, from JOSEPH MATHEWS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of JOSIAH MATLOCK, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, and province of Pennsylvania, on the third day of this instant October, AN IRON GREY MARE, about 14 hands high, about 4 or 5 years old, trots and gallops; no shoes on when she came to the said place. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

THE Subscriber, having had long Experience in *Metallurgy*, *trying* of *Ores* and *Smelting*, hereby offers his Service, during the approaching Winter Months, to three or four Gentlemen, who may chuse to be fundamentally instructed in that Branch of the Arts and Sciences. As he is a German, he could wish to give his Instructions in that Language. Enquire at the Widow KREIDER's, in Third-street, for ¶ J. L. VIEDEBANT.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 8th of May, 1775, from Birdsborough Forge, a Negroe man, named *Cuff*, goes by the name of *Cuff Dix*, a smart well set fellow, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, speaks good English, but has a little stoppage in his speech; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, an iron collar round his neck, it is likely he soon got that off, a brown jacket, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, leather breeches, and good shoes; is a hammerman by trade. Also a Negroe man, named *Chester*, on Saturday night, September 9, 1775, a stout fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks good English, is pock-marked, and flat footed; had on, when he went away, a good beaver hat, a light coloured Wilton coatee, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, and good shoes. *Chester* formerly belonged to one Keys, in the Jerseys, and was seen on the road to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and brings them home, or secures them, or either of them, in any goal, so that their master may have them again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward for each, and reasonable charges, paid by MARK BIRD. *T.b.c.t.f.*

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from his bail, living in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, a certain Irishman, named JAMES BROWN, about 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, and has a scar over one eye; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a brown coatee, striped under jacket, and trowsers of the same, a pair of buckskin breeches, a good felt hat, two pair of old ozenbrigs trowsers, and two shirts of the same, three pair of blue yarn stockings, one pair of thread ditto, old pumps, plain brass buckles, one fine shirt, and an old silk handkerchief; he is very talkative, and loves strong drink. Whoever takes up said *James Brown*, and delivers him to the subscriber, or any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

October 1, 1775. ‖ ISABELLA CARTER.

CAME to the plantation of ROBERT KELSO, in Shearman's Valley, Tyrone township, Cumberland county, on the tenth of September, 1775, A SORREL MARE, about four years old, branded on the near shoulder with M, about 14½ hands high, and had a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ROBERT KELSO.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Ridley township, Chester county, on Providence road, 3 miles from Darby, on the 3d instant, at night, a bay roan MARE, more white about her shoulders than any other part, with scars on the lower part of each, occasioned by the collar, a scar on one of her hind hoofs, occasioned by a cork of her shoe, high hip boned, about 7 years old, a natural pacer, has a sort of a rack in her pace, and appears to be somewhat lame, cat-hammed, 14 hands high, shod before, a thick mane and tail, thick high neck, but low carriage. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the owner, or gives intelligence, so that he may get her again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, FIVE POUNDS for both, paid by

October 6. 1775. ¶ SAMUEL LAUNDERS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 24th of August, 1775, from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, a Dutch servant boy, named *Adam Lavour*, about 17 years of age, marked with the small-pox, dark brown hair, pale faced, and big grey eyes; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a brown and white and yellow striped lincey under jacket, without sleeves, a red serge upper ditto, with one sleeve of duffield, the striped jacket a hand's breadth longer than the red one, a flaxen shirt, and tow trowsers; had neither shoes nor stockings. It is supposed he is gone towards Lancaster, as he was seen on the 12th of September crossing the upper ferry of Schuylkill, in a covered waggon travelling that way. Whoever takes up said servant, and lodges him in any of his Majesty's goals, and gives information to his said master, or to Peter Deshong, at the Governor's mill, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, or to the Widow of Detrick Reese, in Market-street, at the Sign of King George, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the above named Widow, or by

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

N. B. Any person who takes him up is desired to be watchful of him, he has been taken twice since he first ran away, and he always found means to get off again. *Tbctf.*

3000 Bushels of good Indian CORN,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN SNOWDEN,
In Front-street, below the Drawbridge. ¶ *Sept.* 23, 1775.

Hunterdon County, West-Jersey, Sept. 15, 1775.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the several Creditors of BENJAMIN PRIMUS, an insolvent Debtor, confined in the Goal of said County, that they be and appear before any two of the Judges of said Court, on Saturday, the 14th day of October next, at One o'Clock on said Day, at the Court-house in Trenton, to shew Cause (if any they have) why an Assignment of the said insolvent Debtor's Estate should not be made to his Creditors, and he discharged from his Confinement, agreeable to an Act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the said Province, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.* ¶ BENJAMIN PRIMUS.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday, the 18th of October, at 12 o'clock,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 340 acres, 27 whereof is good mowable meadow, the greatest part thereof being watered by a fine stream, sufficient for a saw-mill, or fulling-mill, the clear arable land is tolerable level, easy to work, and great part of it good for any kind of grain, with a sufficient quantity of woodland very convenient to that cleared. There is on said premises a large and convenient dwelling-house, with a well of good water, a large barn, hay-house and stables, two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of which is about 15 years planted, and produceth plenty of good sound fruit. On one end of said plantation is one other square log dwelling-house, well finished, with a small apple-orchard; so that said premises will be sold in two tenements: The whole is very pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Lancaster to Christiana-Bridge, about 3 miles distant from Newark, and adjoining the lands of John Chambers and Benjamin Chambers; very convenient to mills and market, and may be a suitable stand for a tavern. The whole is under an indisputable title, and free from quitrent. The purchaser may have possession on the 25th of March next. For further particulars, apply to JOHN EVANS, Esq; in Newark, or to JOHN SUTTON, living on the premises. ¶

N. B. At said Vendue will be sold also, a Yoke of Oxen, Beef Cattle, and Sheep.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 10th instant September, a certain English servant man, by trade a blacksmith, named *William Lewis*, a strong well built man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, smooth faced, straight brown hair, and his hands remarkably full of warts; had on, when he went away, a striped Bengall jacket, with sleeves, a blue striped pair of trowsers, new shoes, with plated buckles in them, a felt hat, bound all round, and sundry other clothes, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals within the province of Pennsylvania, or brings him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward. ¶ BENJAMIN MARKLAY.

ON Monday, the 5th of June last, was left with the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, by a man who called himself Hugh Meredith, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, switch tail, one white foot behind, a natural pacer, and appeared to have had a colt by her having plenty of milk. Said Meredith was committed by William Moore, Esq; of Chester county, on suspicion of his having stole said mare, but made his escape. Said mare was advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2430, but no owner appeared; these therefore are to desire any person who has lost the said mare to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within five weeks from the date hereof, or she will be sold to defray the expence. ARCHIBALD THOMSON. ¶

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the first instant, a likely Negroe fellow, named BILL, about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on his shirt and trowsers, old hat, and shoes with brass buckles, and it is not known that he took with him any other cloathing. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Philad. June 17, 1775. ‖6w. ABRAHAM KINTZING.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
The Corner of Black-horse-alley, Front-street,
The Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq;
On moving his Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775.
And shortly will be published, and to be sold by said *Humphreys*,
Mr. Burke's Speech in 1774.
Also the SPEECHES upon the Taxation of the *American* Colonies, delivered in the last Session of Parliament, by Governor Johnston; Mr. Hartley; Mr. Lutterell; Col. Achland, &c.

GOOD TALLOW CANDLES,
At Nine-pence per Pound, by the Box or Dozen,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN PURDON,
In Front-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. ¶

This Day is PUBLISHED, and now selling by
ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street,
Complete in three Volumes, with neat Bindings---Price 36 *Shillings*---
That New and Interesting Work of great Integrity---
POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS; OR, AN ENQUIRY into public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES. Illustrated by, and established upon, FACTS and REMARKS, extracted from a Variety of AUTHORS, Ancient and Modern. Calculated to draw the timely Attention of Government and People, to a due Consideration of the Necessity, and the Means of Reforming those Errors, Defects and Abuses; of Restoring the Constitution, and Saving the State. By J. BURGH, Gentleman; Author of the Dignity of Human Nature, and other Works.

☞ The Subscribers are requested to call or send for the Third Volume, which is the Completion of their Setts.

N. B. Complete Setts of Lord CHESTERFIELD's LETTERS, with neat Bindings, may also be had at said *BELL*'s---Price 26 Shillings.

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE
TENERIFFE WINE,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY,
Who have also,
OLD Barbados Spirit, by the hogshead or quarter-cask; West-India Rum; Muscovado Sugars, by the hogshead or barrel; Madeira Wine; Port Wine, by the quarter-cask or dozen; and Rhubarb, in small boxes. 4 W.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Manchester township, about 3 miles from York-town, on the first day of August last, a Dutch servant lad, named *John Ludwig Becker*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 20 years of age; had on a good wool hat, a blue tow and woollen short jacket, with sleeves, with small metal buttons, a pair of tow linen trowsers, and a tow linen shirt; he has a vast many warts between his fingers, especially on his left hand, and hath a very rough skin. Whoever takes up said servant fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ GODFREY KING.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away on the 8th instant, from the subscriber, living in Germantown, Philadelphia county, an Irish servant man, named WILLIAM YEATES, *about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a stout fellow, thin face, with black hair, and large eyes, about 23 or 24 years of age; had on and took with him, a small castor hat, cut in the crown, with some tar on it, a blue coat, with mohair buttons, a striped lincey jacket, black everlasting breeches, and a pair of linen ditto, blue yarn stockings, and old shoes, with brass carved buckles, and two white shirts, but it is supposed he will sell them to carry him off, as he had no money. It is thought he is gone to Carlisle, as he said he had friends there. He came over in the ship Charlotte, Captain Eggar. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* JAMES VALENS. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN JACOBS, late of Providence, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and all those who have demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted by ISRAEL JACOBS, Executor. ‖4w.

HORSES TAKEN IN AT
ANTHONY FORTUNE's
LIVERY STABLE, at the Sign of the Horse and Groom, in Shippen-street, the second House from Third-street, near the New-market, Philadelphia. Horses at Twenty-two Pounds per Year, Travellers Horses at One Shilling per Night, good and convenient Grass Lots, well watered, for Pasture, on the lowest Terms. ¶ 6 W.

IMPORTED from JAMAICA,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH P. WHITALL,
RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGARS, COTTON, and GINGER. ¶ 6 w.

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